



WILLIAM T. ANTON Jr.

Real Estate Appraiser



DEVELOPER
BUILDER
INVESTOR
F.H.A. and GI
MORTGAGE LOANS
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Telephone: ~~Cambria 3-2250~~

Hubbard 9-~~8882~~

5733

42 MAIN STREET — LODI, NEW JERSEY

Dear Mr. Dabbs,

Your letter dated April 20, 1966
was very amazing indeed, I must say,
Surprised you should think the wampum
you sent me was New England. Perhaps when
you are in N.Y.C. and if I can spare
the time, I'll show you what Cambell
and real New England Wampum is really
like. I can sell you all you want of that

round disc stuff you sent me. The so-called
Noonan Collection gorgets as you call them
are very late manufacture gorgets and extremely
common indeed. I can show and sell you some
granite and quartz gorgets the like of you have
never seen. And for yours calling me a Punk
I'll just take the source from who it comes.
I guess you expected me to buy everything you
sent me and just couldn't accept me mailing
it back to you. Well I guess age has
nothing to do with growing up.

Very sincerely
Wm. Cotton Jr.

April 20, 1966

Anton:

So...you are a "professional numismatist"?

Thanks for returning the shipment.

So...the brown grave wampum is NOT New England?

What did you expect...purple early wampum?

And what was wrong with the gorgets from
the Noonan Collection in Tennessee?

It is punks like you who impose.

H.D. Gibbs

P.S. Pardon me ...I forgot to address you as the
"New Jersey King" Pardon me your majesty.



Wright
Howard

WILLIAM T. ANTON Jr.

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HUbbard 9-2056

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42 MAIN STREET — LODI, NEW JERSEY

Dear Howard

thank you very much for sending
Indian items. Am returning all. The
Wampum you sent is not New England.
New England wampum is tubular in shape
about $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. If you have any of this
please send along.

and?
no.

Wm T. Anton
P.O. Box 125
100 Hackensack River Edge
N.J. 07661

Very sincerely

Make an Appointment to Avoid Disappointment

ADDRESSED FOR DELIVERY (P. O. State)

N. 23346

POSTAGE

49 ¢

INSURANCE FEE

65 ¢

SPECIAL DELIVERY

¢

SPECIAL HANDLING

¢

RETURN RECEIPT

¢

RESTRICTED DELIVERY

¢

FRAGILE PERISH-
ABLE

SENDER: Enter name and address of addressee
on other side and read information regarding
indemnity.

POSTMARK OF MAILING OFFICE

SAVE THIS RECEIPT UNTIL PACKAGE IS ACCOUNTED FOR

COVERAGE.—Postal insurance covers (1) the value of the article(s) at time of mailing, if lost or totally damaged, or (2) the cost of repairs. Coverage may not exceed the limit fixed for the insurance fee paid. Consult postmaster for details of insurance limits and coverage.

FILING CLAIM.—Bring this receipt or the wrapper of the parcel to any post office, station, or branch within one year from the date the parcel was mailed. Submit sales slips, received bills, if available, or repair estimates to substantiate your claim.

Enter below name and complete address of addressee. Show if addressed in care of person, hotel, etc.

Sent to
.....

April 11, 1966

Friend Anton:

By parcel post today I send you
the gorgets and wampum as per enclosed list.

Please return any pieces you
do not want.

Yours truly,

Howard D. Gibbe



Professional Numismatist

POST OFFICE BOX 135
LODI, NEW JERSEY

—:-

201 - 489 - 5733

Dear Mr. Gibbs

I thank you for writing.
If it were not too much
trouble I would like to see
all of the joyets you drew on
the paper. Please mail me
all of them plus the string
of New England Wampum.
My father says hello and
wishes you the best.

Very sincerely
Mrs. Anton Jr.

CONSIGNMENT
W.M. T. ANTON, JR.
PO BOX 130 - LOST HILL

APR

(1) NEW ENGLAND WAX PUM 26

50-

YUCHI-CITEROKEE

64	LIMONITE GORGET - THYROIDES	1 1/2 2 1/4	15-
65A	PAL E TAN	" " 1 1/4 x 2	15-
74	SANDSTONE	" TURTLE, EX RARE	20-
57	LIMONITE	" HENRY SHOPS 1 1/2 x 2	15-
65	"	" PENDANT 7 x 3	15-
67	"	" " 1 1/2 x 2	15-
68	"	" " 1 1/4 x 4	25-
68a	STEM LIZARD	" HENRY SHOPS 1 1/4 x 2 1/2	20-
62a	LIMONITE	" " 2 1/2 x 2 1/2	20-

For Selection

215

Devanture hot \$12.00

Set
O

Woodcliff Investment Corp.

Wm. T. ANTON, Jr., Pres.

P. O. BOX 135 • LODI, N. J.

Phone: 201 - 489 - 5733

New-England.
Wexford.

Stone Gothic.
Lancaster.

March 31, 1966

Mr. William T. Anton, Jr.,
PO Box , Lodi, N.J.

Dear Sir:

As per our conversation in New York, I am enclosing a sketch of a number of items from the Yuchi (Kuchi also Euchi) Tribe of the Cherokees.

If you will indicate those you would be interested in I will send them to you along with a string of brown New England wampum for your selection.

Yours truly,

Howard D. Gibbs

A.N.A. No. 1949 (50 years)
Director, Pgh Numismatic Museum



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Chartered by Congress

JACK R. KOCH
Acting Executive Secretary

P.O. Box 16243, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85011

April 20, 1966

Mr. Howard D. Gibbs
1112 Berkshire Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15226

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

Thank you very much for your letter regarding the lecture series #30, "Odd & Curious Money".

Your comments regarding this set have been forwarded to Mr. John J. Pittman, Chairman of the Visual Education Committee.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack R. Koch". Below the signature, the name "JACK R. KOCH" is printed in a smaller, sans-serif font.

JRK/hc

cc: Mr. John J. Pittman

May 4, 1960

Mr. Al Brumst:

Just what do you have against
Johnny Unites?

Local boy makes good and you
seidom mention anything good about him in your
column BUT he gets hurt and yet manage to say
something? What is it...sour grapes?

Yours not so truly,

Howard D. Gibbs

P.S. I am Johnny's step-father.



AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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JACK R. KOCH

Acting Executive Secretary

P.O. Box 16243, PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85011

March 23, 1966

Mr. Howard Gibbs
1112 Berkshire Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. Gibbs:

At the request of Mr. John J. Pittman, Chairman of the Visual Education Committee, I am sending you the lecture notes for slide series #30, "Odd & Curious Money's".

It would be very much appreciated if you would look over these notes to see if the information contained is factual.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Jack R. Koch". Below the signature, the name "JACK R. KOCH" is printed in a smaller, more formal font.

JRK/hc
enc.

cc: Mr. John J. Pittman

March 31, 1966

Mr. Jack R. Koch,
Acting Executive Secretary,
American Numismatic Association.

Dear Jack:

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd. First, let me wish you well in your new position and offer any assistance I may be able to give. Have been a collector for 64 years and have always been willing to do anything beneficial to numismatics.

As to the questions concerning slides to be used in lectures on odd and curious monies there are many questions that I would have to know the answers to before I could be of specific help.

- (a) Is the question of whether the specimens used are genuine important? If so there are quite a number I would have to see before I could tell. For instance "Frying pan money from China 800 B.C." I know of no such GENUINE money. After the World's Fair in St Louis shortly after 1900 the market was flooded with COPIES of 37 different odd shaped Chinese pieces among which were pieces described as "frying pan coin" but no such "animal was ever known to the Chinese collectors and even if it were genuine would still have been an amulet..not a coin. Notice also this is listed twice under No. 3 and No. 4(amulet)
- (b) Notice that there is little attempt to arrange many of the items either geographically or chronologically. Dates of Dynasties seem to be all mixed up. Notice that the Chinese writers usually list the Tschor Dynasty as 1122-255 B.C. while in your No. 1 it is listed as 1066-722 B.C. Most writers quote Han Dynasty as 206 B.C. to A.D. 220. Under your No. 3 is listed "Odd spade amulet (which I never heard of) as Han 20 A.D.

Under No. 4 is "China Key Money 850 A.D." These, as far as I know, were all made during the reign of the Usurper Wang-Mang A.D. 9-21. Also listed "from China Spade money about 1200 A.D. Tschor Dynasty? Under No. 5 Bridge & Dragon Money China 1100 AD. These were certainly Tschor 1220-255 B.C. Under No. # 8 Tally sticks \$100-200-400 with dollar mark in front and cash in back. These were cash not dollars. No. 9 Jade is the hardest mineral known???? Thought diamonds were?

- Also on No. 9 Burma tael jade centered to pay labor.
- Any Chinese laborer would be in his seventh heaven to get this in his pay envelope. This is a pocket piece often called "fingering jade" and is a modern piece made to please some individual.

I could go on infinitum. Note under No. 12 "China ring money about 1100 A.D. China had a prolific and well established coinage by this date and had no reason to use ring money except possibly jade in the ~~pink~~ palace. No. 15. The story of tree money is all wrong. The complete trees were never available for circulation. The coins were broken off in the mint, placed on a square rod, rough edges ground smooth. The trunks went back into the melting pot. Occasionally an important personage or a mint official or a favored collector MIGHT be given an unbroken tree BUT never were they released to the public.

No. 17 seriously doubt the story told here. No. 18 never heard of a "Vagaagata Province" nor Hojo era. No. 22 story fantastic. Mostly FIGI not Solomons, very old ones were highly values but modern ones (such as this) common and readily available. No. 23 good story about burying the dog but I am sure no native ever thought of it.

No. 28. Gizioni penny. Story OK except that this was (and in fact still is in the interior) "small money" and was NEVER used as "wife buying money". It would take a ton of these to buy a wife. No. 30 The Pahang hat money is made of TIN not ~~zippax~~ lead. No. 24. I don't know where the story originated but the Araganite stone from which the Yap stone money was made is not and never was found on GUAM. It came from the Pelews (Palaus)

In closing, may I remind whoever is going to use this material that an infinitesimal part of the world and the many things used for money throughout the ages is covered here. To do justice to the subject of "odd & curious monies" a much larger collection should be used to illustrate the subject.

There is too much of some areas (China) a smattering of Africa, South Sea Islands etc. but nothing of Europe, Middle East. Near East etc.

Please don't think I am down grading what is here available it is just not enough varied to cover this vast subject.

Glad to help any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

ANA No. 1949
Director:
Pgh Numismatic Museum

Howard D. Gibbs

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDWARD T. NEWELL VISUAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

"ODD & CURIOUS MONIES"

LECTURE SET NO. 30

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This Committee is indebted to the following people for their advice and the loan of their collections used in making these slides possible.

Mrs. Dorothy Humitsch A-26160

Mr. Michael Kolman Jr. LM 79

"ODD & CURIOUS MONIES"

1. Title Slide. These slides were made with the permission of Mr. Michael Kolman, Jr. The collection is the property of Federal Brands, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.
2. Spade money - from China 1066 - 722 B.C. Chou Dynasty. One of the earliest types of metal coins. Beautifully patinated with the neck still filled with red clay common to these coins. Extremely rare in this condition.
3. Hoe money - from China. Called ancient "P U" or "Hoe" money 1220 - 250 B.C.
Frying Pan Money - from China 800 B.C. This is a scarce early type.
Odd Spade Amulet - from China 20 A.D., Han Dynasty.
Pants Money - from China. This is new "P U" or "Pants" money. Wang Mang period 9 A.D. - 23 A.D.
4. China Key Money - 850 A.D. 100 cash.
. Spade Money - from China about 1200 A.D., Tschor Dynasty.
Frying Pan Amulet - from China 100 A.D. Han Dynasty. An amulet is a good luck charm.
5. Bridge and Dragon Money - from China about 1100 A.D. Rare. So well preserved.
6. Money Tree - from China. This is a large size Money Tree in brass.
7. Bronze Tally Sticks were from China about 1300 - 1400 A.D. from the Ming Dynasty.
8. Tally Sticks - from China. This scarce ivory set, \$100, \$200 and \$400 cash.
Tally Sticks - from China. These are of Teakwood and Ivory. The wording on the ivory is "I am a millionaire".
9. Jade. Jade is usually thought of as being green, but actually it occurs in nearly every color. It is the hardest mineral known.
Jade Centered Tael - from China and used to pay for special labor in con-

(continued --)

struction of the Burma Road in 1943.

Jade Money - from China. It is considered lucky to be known as the "Jewel of Heaven".

Jade Money - Fish shaped Jade from about 1750 A.D. From the Chin Lung period.

10. Jade Money - Of China in beautiful variegated colors. This piece is carved taking years of labor as the mineral is so hard.

Jade Cicada Money - of China from the Han Period about the time of Christ.

Sometimes placed on the tongue of the dead.

11. Ant nose money- from China, Tshoa Dynasty. It is sometimes called "Ghost Head Money".

Ring Money - from India in small size.

Hairpin Money - from Arabia used by the traders along the Arabian Coast.

Bronze Ring Money - used in West Africa. Modern "Manila" manufactured in Birmingham for native trade. (Compare the sizes).

12. Ring Money - in silver from India in large size and engraved.

Ring Money - from the Camerouns and used by the Kaka tribes of Batouri.

Ring Money- from China about 1100 A.D. This is an unusually perfect piece.

13. Celtic Ring Money - from Ireland about 200 B.C. Found in the Channel Islands.

Celtic Ring Money - from Ireland in bronze and found in France.

14. Ink Money - from China and used during the Japanese occupation as emergency money.

15. Money Tree - This is a money tree of Japan about 1800 A.D. Small size. Money was cast in the form of trees; as the coins were needed, they were broken off. When all of the coins had been removed from the tree it was returned to the moneyer. It was then melted and cast into another tree.

16. Money Tree - from Japan about 1800 A.D.

17. Rectangular Money - from Japan in silver, confiscated from the women who were forced to give up their jewelry in an austerity drive. Tanuma, who issued the order, was later killed by the women.
- Tempe Coin - from China. Sold by the priests in the temple to ward off evil and bring good luck.
18. Oval Money - Japan 8 Momme. 1750 Yamagata province.
- Oval Money - Japan 1 Ryo Koban 1760 Hojo era.
- Rectangular coin - Japan Hana - Furi Ishi-Mai Gin Ooban. Kaga Province 16th century.
- Rectangular coin - Japan Hana - Furi Zyo - Ryoo gin ooban 16th century, Kaga Province.
19. Atomic Bombed Money - from Japan. "Tempo" coins recovered after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.
20. Animal Tusk - In many parts of the world animal tusks and teeth have been items among primitive tribes.
21. Elephant's Tooth - This portion of an elephant's tooth found in England.
22. Whale Tooth Money - from the Solomon Islands. So prized was the whale's tooth that whoever accepted it as a gift could not refuse the request carried with it, whether it be fore a mere gift, for an alliance or for a human life. Extremely rare.
23. Dog Tooth Money - New Guinea, a rare old genuine necklace. Only the two canine teeth were used from each dog, so a necklace of this size presented considerable wealth as even single teeth were scarce. The dog was buried with only his head sticking out so the two teeth could be pulled without having to fight the dog.
24. Boar's Tusk Money - from the Fiji Islands and used as late as World War II. Full circle tusks particularly prized. The boars are captured when shoats. The teeth opposite this one are pulled so the opposite tooth may grow. It takes about 7 to 8 years to make a complete circle.

Tiger Claw Money - India. Used in the area of the Indian Ocean.

Elks Tooth Money - of the American Indians, Wapiti or Elks tooth. Widely circulated.

Elephant Hair Money - from the Congo, 50 hairs worth 1,000 Reis. A whole tail worth 2 or 3 slaves.

25. Shark's Tooth - from the Aleutian Islands. Formerly used in trading among the natives.

Harpoon-Point Money - from the Aleutian Islands. It is carved from bone by the Aleuts.

26. Fish Hook Money - from the Fiji Islands, made of mother of pearl in small size.

27. Fish Hook Money - from the Marshall Islands. It is made of shell. Still used in some areas of the Islands.

28. Ghizzi Penny. The coin with a soul from Sierra Leone. It is also called wife-buying money of the Ghizzi tribe. If broken, the soul escapes and the coin is no longer valid unless reincarnated (for a fee, or course) by the local medicine man.

29. Spear Money. These five pieces are from the Congo and are handwrought miniatures of Iron Spears. The small spear with the copper-wrapped shaft is from the Bakuba Tribe of the Belgian Congo.

30. Large Hat Money - from Pahang-Malaya in lead and small size. It is unusual to find one so perfect.

31. Chair or Saddle Money - Circulated in Siam, Burma and China.

32. Tok Money - or wife-buying money of Siam. The coin is colored with the yolk of a chicken egg. The groom may obtain a divorce by paying the bride the same amount of Tok as he paid to the bride's father for the bride.

Pack Saddle Money - Silver 4.3/4 Tical piece circulated in Laos to North Siam.

Bullet Money - of Siam. These 6 pieces are 1/32, 1/16, 1/8, 1/4 1/2 and 1 Tical.

- Canoe or Boat Money of Siam
33. Porcelain Gambling Tokens - These tokens were made in China, but were used in the gambling houses (or Hongs) in Siam. Each gambling house had his own mark and they were changed each year. Gradually the storekeepers in the vicinity of the Hongs accepted them as small change.
34. Stone Money - From the Yap Islands. Quarried in Pelew and Guam and transported across many miles of ocean by small native boats. It is said that from an expedition to Guam only one out of 20 boats returned safely. Some of the stone coins are twice as tall as a man and weigh over a ton. The larger stones are publicly displayed in front of the owner's home as an emblem of his wealth.
35. Manuas Tea Money - This is from Brazil and made of guarana in the shape of an animal. This is an armadillo.
36. Arrowheads - used by the American Indians as money.
37. Wampum - a type of beads used by American Indians.
38. Wampum - from the Zuni Indians. Wampum originally was introduced as trade items. These brightly colored beads were woven into armbands, headbands, etc. and such pieces were readily accepted by white traders as collateral for supplies, groceries, etc. to be redeemed when the fur season arrived. The locale of the Zuni Indians was New Mexico and Arizona.
39. Navajo Turquoise Necklace Money - from Arizona and New Mexico. The small discs of wampum are interspersed with turquoise stones. These necklaces were considered family heirlooms. While they were sometimes pawned to traders, they were invariably redeemed.
40. White Gold - 59 . grs, 232 grs. and 534 grs.
Yellow Gold - 95 grs., 392 grs., and 1,491 grs.
41. Sterling Silver - 56 grs., 215 grs., and 474 grs.
Platinum - 472 grs.
42. Cowrie Shells - Large and small, from Africa, Asia and Oceania. The Cowrie has been used on every continent of the world.